FBIS DAILY REPORT

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M-19 COMMAND HIJACKS PLANE, MAKES DEMANDS

PA271954 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1914 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Here is an official report. Seven persons today hijacked an Aerotal plane, HK-2637, a jetplane making a flight between Bogota, Pereira and Medellin. The plane had departed at 1309. It returned to El Dorado Airport at 1337. The plane's captain had announced 5 minutes earlier that he was being threatened and that he was going to land again. Then came the demands from the hijackers. You have already heard the demands: They want a newsman and a representative of the Peace Commission [as heard] to go there.

It has been reported in the recording that you have heard and in statements to the control tower that the hijackers are prepared to blow up the plane if someone tries to do anything against the hijacking.

Leader Identified

PA272001 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1922 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The hijackers said in one of their transmissions to the tower that there are seven of them, well armed, with explosives which will be detonated if anyone tries to approach the aircraft. The plane was hijacked by an M-19 command headed by Fernando Gonzalez. He has identified himself as Commander Tres.

Negotiations Begin

PA272358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (AFP) -- It was learned as night began to fall here that guerrillas who hijacked a commercial airplane and authorities of this city in western Colombia are negotiating for the release of women and children in exchange for fuel and air navigation charts for Central America.

No Specific Demands

PA280025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (EFE) _- The guerrilla group that today hijacked a Colombian "Aerotal" airplane with 128 passengers and 6 crewmembers on board, have made no specific demands.

General Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, commander of the Army 3d Brigade stationed in this city, took over the responsibility of speaking with the members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who hijacked the plane, but the guerrillas have refused to give their reason for hijacking the plane. Spokesmen for Civil Aeronautics told EFE that it seems as though the guerrillas want the release of several of their leaders who are being tried in a court martial at La Picota prison in Bogota.

Some Hostages Deplane

PA280052 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (AFP) -- According to the control tower, the Colombian commercial airplane which was hijacked by guerrillas today and is now at the Palmaseca Airport here apparently experienced an emergency at 2355 GMT.

Airports Closed to Hijackers

PA280102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (AFP) -- The official negotiator told the hijackers that all Colombian airports as well as Tocumen in Panama are closed to them and that they therefore have to go somewhere else in Central America, for which they have been given navigation charts according to their demand.

Shots Exchanged

PA280128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0108 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 27 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- A military source has reported that the hijackers who commandeered a Colombian airplane today exchanged fire with troops who attempted to storm the plane at the airport in Cali in the western part of the country. The spokesman told REUTER that the airplane's tires were perforated by the shots.

47 Hostages Released

PA280253 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0205 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At this moment, a total of 45 persons [as heard] have deplaned. These include 13 minors, 31 women, 1 adult man who is ill and a couple of foreigners. These people have gotten off the disabled aircraft at Palmaseca Airport in Cali. [Words indistinct] at the airport since 1600 but cannot take off because they are having problems getting it started.

New Plane Boarded

PA280349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (AFP) -- According to the latest reports from Palmaseca Airport, the hijackers plan to board a new plane with the crew and some foreigners, while the authorities are demanding the release of the rest of the hostages in return for allowing the hijackers to leave the country.

Hijackers Described

PA280446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 27 Jan (AFP) -- The hijackers, wearing hoods and brandishing submachineguns, pistols and revolvers, shouted antigovernment slogans, but asked the passengers to remain calm as they announced they had four plastic grenades [granadas de plastico] with which they threatened to blow up the plane rather than surrender. The guerrilla woman, identified as Luz Carime Garzon, 23, from Pereira, who her companions called Commander Una, carried in her hands a stick of dynamite and a lighter. One of the last demands of the rebels, besides the presence of a journalist, was the presence of a member of the Peace Commission recently created by the government and of Enrique de Lamatta, International Red Cross president who is now visiting Colombia. They also asked to speak with Monsignor Juan Francisco Sarasty, Cali's auxiliary bishop.

HURTADO SEEKS NEW ALIGNMENTS IN FORMING CABINET

PA280732 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado is having a problem forming a new cabinet as a result of differences with Vice President Leon Roldos, with whom he exchanged strong notes during the weekend in which they even brought up personal matters. Government and Justice Minister Galo Garcia Feraud and President Hurtado have been talking to leaders of political parties who are strongly identified with the programs of the People's Democracy Party and the Democratic Party.

According to official sources, contacts have been made with Concentration of Popular Forces, CFP, leaders and congressmen to offer them the Public Works Ministry portfolio. Other contacts have been made with members of the Democratic Left, to see if they want to join the cabinet of President Hurtado.

Although the government is trying to solve the internal political crisis, what the government and People's Democracy are trying to find is a way to definitively solve future problems with the strong opposition in the Chamber of Representatives. For this reason, government and party spokesmen have said that it is of vital importance to gain majority support in the chamber, by sharing the cabinet with parties that have a chamber majority.

People's Democracy has 11 deputies, the same number as the CFP and the Democratic Left together. There is a CFP group waiting to see which side to join.

CHAMBER URGES END TO PRESIDENTIAL QUARRELING

PA280728 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Representatives has urged both the president and vice president of the country to use good sense and stop quarreling, and invited them to join forces to devote themselves to the country's main problems. Raul Vaca Carbo said that under no circumstances should the president's trips to Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil be postponed, because they are previous commitments and these trips are important for Ecuador. Here are his words:

[Begin recording] It is not me or the chamber, but the country itself, that demands that we set this squabble aside and face the true meaning of our political life. [end recording]

Asked if the chamber plans to submit the president to a political trial, he said: [Begin recording] Regarding this subject, I must say that the chamber must follow constitutional guidelines, because everything is regulated by the constitution.

However, as I have said before, I already accept all political responsibility entailed in the solution of these problems, as long as it is according to the constitution and the law. I cannot prevent any proposal from being presented to the chamber, even if it is going to be rejected. If the request is made in such a way that the chamber must comply with its duty of fulfilling a citizen's request -- in this case a request from the vice president -- the chamber will take whatever action is necessary, provided it is within its purview.

[Question] Will the same position apply to the requests to the political control committee?

[Answer] No. There are specific regulations for this type of request. The regulation states that neither the president nor the vice president can be summoned to [appear before congressional] committees or plenary meetings, as has been requested.

What has been requested and what the committee has been asking for are all the documents backing the vice president's charges regarding the sugar problem, which will be reviewed by the committee according to the usual procedure.

[Question] Will the chamber hold a special session to discuss the present impasse?

[Answer] I believe that one of our main responsibilities at present is to unite all Ecuadoreans in order to face problems that are very serious from all viewpoints. The impasse between these two Ecuadorean officials in no way justifies holding a special session of congress. This matter should be solved wisely by the two men, because it is their duty to their country. [end recording]

Vaca Carbo also said that his party, the Democratic Left [ID], is deeply concerned over the recent developments and hopes that the cabinet crisis will soon be settled, but stressed that the ID does not want to become a member of the executive branch.

PRESIDENT MAKES CHANGES IN ARMED FORCES COMMAND

PA271903 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1747 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Quito, 27 Jan (EFE) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado today removed some of the highest-ranking military officials of this country.

Defense Minister Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa was replaced by Gen Jorge Maldonado Mino, former secretary of the National Security Council, who this morning assumed his new post before President Hurtado.

Army Commander Gen Medardo Salazar Navas was replaced by Gen Jorge Arciniegas, joint chief of staff.

Gen Richelieu Levoyer, army chief of staff, quit his post and requested availability for service, a step taken prior to retirement from active service from the armed forces.

Vice Admiral Sorrosa and General Salazar had also filed for availability for service.

The announcement of the changes in the Ecuadorean military leadership was made known shortly before noon, and took reporters at the government palace by surprise. They had been told that a new defense minister would soon be taking office during an official ceremony to take place at the office of the president of the republic.

These changes among the high-ranking military commands take place only 48 hours after the armed forces' public announcement rejecting the stance assumed by Vice President Leon Roldos who, in a controversy with President Hurtado, went as far as censuring the award presentations to Peruvian military attaches.

In the communique, the defense minister and the armed forces high-ranking commands noted that the granting of awards is covered by military regulations and that any misinterpretation in that respect must be due to lack of knowledge "or to ill intent." In the document, the armed forces invoked national unity and reiterated their "firm determination to support and contribute to the strengthening of the present democratic system in the country."

POLISH LABOR LEADERS IN EXILE SEEK SUPPORT

PA260313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Two members of the Polish Solidarity union began a Latin American tour in Venezuela that will take them to Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Josef Przybylsky and Tadeuz Konopka, who were abroad when martial law was decreed in Poland on 13 December 1981, will be giving details of that country's situation and contacting Solidarity movements in Latin America.

In a statement read to the press, the two leaders affirmed that the Polish union is being reorganized underground. "We aren't politicians and we don't wish to become political," they said. They spoke in favor of real self-determination as a way of reforming socialism "a la Soviet."

The Polish labor leaders pointed out that union leader Lech Walesa remains incommunicado under house arrest and that only the Catholic Church has access to him. They also underlined that Solidarity's leaders are being subjected to great pressures and that Poland's biggest problem right now is the lack of food.

Josef Przybylsky, a worker at Lenin shipyard, was the 12th man to sign the Gdansk declaration, which in 1980 gave rise to Solidarity. Tadeuz Konopka is a member of the Solidarity Committee Abroad, which is based in Zurich, Switzerland.

The tour is being organized by the Christian Democratic Latin American Workers Federation (CLAT).

Meeting With Herrera Planned

PA261651 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Leaders of Solidarity, the Polish labor union, who arrived yesterday in Caracas, will meet today with leaders of the People's Electoral Movement [MEP] and the Social Christian Party. The meeting with the MEP leaders will be at noon today. The meeting with Social Christian leaders will be in the afternoon.

Tomorrow, Josef Przybylsky and Tadeuz Konopka will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins.

The visitors will be in our country until Wednesday when they will go to Panama. In their tour through Latin America, they are informing their colleagues in the continent about the situation in Poland.

LUSINCHI SELECTED AS AD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA251935 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Today, the Democratic Action [AD] electoral committee will draft an official report on the selection of its presidential candidate. The process ended Saturday with the designation of Jaime Lusinchi.

According to top leaders of the organization, the contest was a success. Jaime Lusinchi defeated David Morales Bello by a large margin. However, Lusinchi will not be nominated officially until the national convention is held in July.

The report being prepared by the electoral committee today will be delivered to the AD National Executive Committee this afternoon. AD members at all levels are getting ready for the campaign that will end in 1983. Jaime Lusinchi's candidacy is now a fact.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN REPORTS ATTACK ON ILOPANGO AIRPORT

PA271659 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jan (AFP) -- A guerrilla command today attacked Ilopango military airport, damaging several Salvadoran armed forces fighter planes, authoritative FMLN spokesmen have reported in San Jose. The guerrilla command -- which carried out the action at dawn -- set off several explosive charges and damaged several fighter planes which were parked at Ilopango base, east of San Salvador.

Reports from San Salvador indicate that the blasts were heard throughout the Ilopango area and in the capital's eastern section, whose residents said they saw flames coming from the airport after the explosions.

[Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1624 GMT reports that Ilopango Airbase was attacked by 100 guerrillas].

28 Planes Reported Destroyed

PA280620 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jan (AFP) -- A communique read to AFP over the telephone reports that a special FMLN cell has claimed responsibility for "the destruction of 28 combat aircraft -- 70 percent of the Salvadoran Air Force." An FMLN spokesman said that the action was carried out early this morning at the Salvadoran air force installation, "where a special unit destroyed six Fouga 'Magisters,' eight 'Ouragans,' eight 'Iroquois,' and six C-47 troop transports, as well as an antiaircraft gun protecting the aircraft." The SALPRESS agency, linked to the Salvadoran left, had reported that 11 aircraft were destroyed.

The spokesman added that the operation, named "Heroic Morazan Martyrs," was carried out by a unit of the commander Rafael Antonio Arce [name indistinct] special forces. The FMLN report stated: "Thumbing their noses at the strict surveillance, the guerrillas proceeded in a synchronized manner to place bombs in the different planes and helicopters, withdraw without incident, and detonate the charges at 0103."

According to the unsurgents, "after the explosion, a large military force stationed in San Salvador under the direct command of Defense Minister Garcia cordoned off the airbase and carried out an unsuccessful combing operation."

In conclusion, the communique declared "the group, under the command of Commander 'Sebastian,' carried out the operation in honor the residents of La Joya, El Mozote, Cerro Pando and Poza Honda cantons in Morazan Department, where more than 1,000 people were killed in a military operation in December."

Garcia Confirms Attack

PA280715 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Jan (AFP) -- This afternoon Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia confirmed the attack against the Salvadoran Air Force's Ilopango airbase by the FMLN today. However, he noted that an exact evaluation of damage has not been made yet. He denied reports that 11 planes and 4 helicopters had been destroyed. He emphasized that "this is completely false," although he admitted that some aircraft had been slightly damaged. Garcia denied permission for newsmen to visit the airport, 10 km east of San Salvador, for "security reasons."

The defense minister also said that air force members who were working at the time of the attack, carried out early today, immediately counterattacked and mobilized helicopters to comb the area where the attack originated. Garcia rejected a report that this sabotage originated internally, saying that this was "a terrorist action which was meant for destruction."

FIGHTING INCREASES ON MASSACRE ANNIVERSARY DAY

Military Describes Actions

PA232302 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 22 Jan 82 pp 2, 19

[Excerpt] It has been reported in recent hours that guerrilla groups have been acting up in various parts of the country. The reports came from military authorities who continue with their counterinsurgency operations to finish off the guerrilla groups. According to these reports, the guerrilla actions are taking place on the eve of the 50th anniversary of a peasant uprising that was put down with a toll of at least 30,000 dead persons.

The military sources have reported that as a result of the latest actions, 22 persons have died and 8 are wounded. Thirteen of the casualties are extremists. The FMLN rebels have said in their radio that they have killed five army soldiers. The military sources have noted that the extremist groups have carried out actions in Suchitoto, El Paisnal and San Ildefonso, in the north of the central region. The other attacks, the sources noted, took place in Jiquilisco, San Nicolas and San Marcos Lempa.

This is nothing but psychological warfare against the people, an army officer said when he was asked about the "Radio Venceremos" broadcasts, which asks the people to get ready for decisive new battles. Referring to the searching of persons in San Salvador, the officer said that this is done to permit security and trust in the honest people who live in San Salvador and the surrounding areas.

Several terrorist camps have been discovered in Metapan, Santa Ana Department, and arms of various calibers were seized, according to unofficial sources from that area. Approximately 300 army men searched the mountain range border area with Guatemala, especially the Anciatu area. The camps, the source said, were on the Montecristo farm, owned by the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, where arms were seized.

Army spokesmen have said that the charges made by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, top representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, are false. Ungo is in South America. The military source noted that Ungo wants to make a great impact by saying that we use powerful weapons and that these weapons are being used in Salvadoran towns against them. The source said that this is the kind of weapon the guerrillas have always used; slander, to discredit the army, to create alarm in the world and to attain propaganda goals internationally.

FMLN Cites Strong Stand

PA230245 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Statement by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Companero Marcial, commander in chief of the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces and top official of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, to the Salvadoran people on occasion of the inauguration of Radio Farabundo Marti, of the FMLN -- presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] On this occasion, when we inaugurate the transmissions of revolutionary Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN, I want to send revolutionary greetings [words indistinct] that recently concluded another period of heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The year 1981 has been, so far, the most important year for the revolution in El Salvador. The 50th anniversary of the glorious people's revolution of 1932 will soon be marked. [words indistinct] the levels of the political and military struggle of the armed and political forces of the people and the FMLN which launched a powerful general offensive that dismembered the arrogant forces of the reaction and oppression. From that moment on, U.S. imperialism intensified its military intervention in El Salvador.

The Reagan government, [words indistinct] chose El Salvador to show off a might supposedly capable of crushing in a few days [words indistinct] a just struggle for true independence. The Reagan government armed the military-Christian Democratic and genocidal junta to the teeth. It sent advisers to direct how [words indistinct] our working people. At least three operations of annihilation and destruction of the people have been implemented in various parts of the country.

[Words indistinct] concentration camps for our people. Imperialism and its lackeys prepared a strategic plan last year thinking that they were going to be able to destroy the revolutionary process [words indistinct] but the Reagan government and his hound dogs clashed against the will of our heroic people.

[Words indistinct] so far have been defeated by the heroism of the Salvadoran people [words indistinct] fighting of the revolutionary fighters of the peoples liberation armed forces, and the other organizations that form part of the FMLN [words indistinct] being able to defeat all the offensives that the [words indistinct] puppet army this year [words indistinct] the Reagan government [words indistinct] to place puppet troops everywhere. The mobility of the puppet army is being drastically reduced because many roads and highways are under the control of the guerrillas and the enemy is forced to use helicopters to be able to supply and [word indistinct] them.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CHARGED WITH BEING FPL LEADERS

PA210327 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Jan 82 pp 4, 17

[Text] The authorities have found a document from the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, in the possession of two public officials. The authorities have characterized these employees as "important leaders" of that terrorist organization, according to an official communique.

The official communique states: "This morning, following careful intelligence work, two important FPL leaders were arrested. One of them is Mrs Rosa Melida Villatoro de Ramirez, employed by the National Government Employee Pension Institute, INPEP. Mrs Ramirez has also worked for the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association, ANDES, executive council public relations office. She used the two institutions as a front. The other public employee is Douglas Mauricio Ramirez, a Finance Ministry employee.

"The investigation in this case is still continuing, but the charges have been made because the two were found in possession of documents that involve them and other persons and associations in a deadly plan that included a violent boycott of the elections process being prepared in the country. One document, an 'operational analysis on the reorganization of subversive sectors in 1982,' mentions the names of persons in charge of these sectors. The documents also include considerable information about the PPL (Local People's Government), which is composed of the army, the militia, the masses and leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR; regional political bureau.

"They were also in possession of copies of letters being sent to people who are participating in the present elections process. The letters urge them not to participate, as they would be seen as enemies of the people and later 'executed.' The confiscated documents also include an 'orientation of the rank and file for participation in other war efforts in various regions of the country,' the 'recoveries platform of the FPL,' and 'relations with the communist party.'"

The authorities are also in possession of documents that indicate the existence of a large mobilization of funds, and so far nothing has been found to indicate that these funds are of honest origin. The two were also found in possession of leaflets attacking the elections process and calling for armed violence.

"San Salvador, 19 January 1982. Public Relations Office of the National Guard."

Documents Seized

PA212356 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Jan 82 pp 2, 45

[Communique issued by the press and public relations department of the National Guard on 20 January 1982]

[Text] From: The Press and Public Relations Department

Subject: Letter went to participants in the elections

Among the documents seized from Rosa Melida Villatoro de Ramirez and Douglas Mauricio Ramirez, who were captured yesterday and on whom we have given preliminary reports, we present a letter, which was part of a plan to boycott the elections for which the FPL [Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces] took responsibility. Several originals and copies were found but it is not known if they were sent to various people who are participating in the elections.

With this document, they were trying to frighten the addressees so that they would not participate in the elections.

This is proof of the desperate situation of the terrorist groups in the face of the firm conviction and commitment of the armed forces to defend the democratic system of the Salvadorans through the holding of completely free elections. We will supply more information later on.

San Salvador, 20 January 1982
Press and public relations department
The letter states:

"San Salvador, 7 January 1982. In drafting this letter, the struggle of the Salvadoran people progresses uncontrollably although its enemies: -- U.S. imperialism, the oligarchy, the military-Christian Democratic junta and the armed forces -- are ferociously attacking with the worst crimes in Salvadoran history."

"If you analyze the Salvadoran situation objectively, you will conclude that the present is characterized by the phenomenon of war whose effects are being felt economically, politically, socially, and so forth. Although the enemies of the people are trying to hide it, the conflict has reached such dimensions that it is impossible to try to minimize it. The enemies of the people are promoting and implementing a criminal counterinsurgency strategy, a special war that is characterized by increasing U.S. Government intervention. U.S. military advisers are both in the presidency and in the general staff and the direct command of special units; the 'Atlacal' battalion, the infantry, artillery, air force and navy." At this moment, they are not only directing the war strategically but are participating in the command of large military operations and other less important ones."

"Other characteristics are that these large military operations have not subdued the heroism of our guerrilla forces. You are probably wondering why". It is because the people support them. We can see that after 10 January, we consolidated and broadened large large territories where there is a complete absence of enemy forces. If you are realistic, you will not deny this.

"With these antecedents, the people's enemies are promoting the electoral farce allegedly as an alternative to solve the Salvadoran conflict. Regarding this, you know that the minimal conditions for this process do not exist.

"In addition, you know that the history of fraud and mockery will be repeated for our people. To create these conditions, the enemy is involved in an unprecedented genocide in order to pacify the country.

"We urge you to reflect on all this. It will help you personally to take an option that is more appropriate not only for our people but for you as a person. We want you to reflect on the share of responsibility that you have as it is a degree of complicity which hurts the people. Good intentions are not enough. You must thoroughly analyze the objective reality. If you do this, you will arrive at the conclusion that by participating in the elections, you are helping the genocidal plan of the imperialism and the junta.

"The people are watching and learning to know their enemies and collaborators. We don't want you to continue to be on this dishonorable list. Therefore, we insist on telling you that you must not continue to participate.

"We will be watching your future behavior.

"Revolution or death, the armed people will win.

"The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, El Salvador, 1982."

HONDURAS

INAUGURAL EVENTS FOR PRESIDENT SUAZO CORDOVA

PA280900 [Editorial report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1145 GMT on 27 January 1982 begins live coverage from the National Stadium in Tegucigalpa of ceremonies in which the new government headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova is to be installed.

The station reports the arrival of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at 1452 GMT. He briefly greets the Honduran people "on this day when a new phase of democracy is beginning." He is followed at 1455 GMT by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Belizean Prime Minister George Price, and Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega. The Nicaraguan delegation is reported to include Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia arrives at 1508 GMT, accompanied by the members of his cabinet. He is saluted by helicopters flying overhead and applauded by the delegations in attendance.

President-elect Roberto Suazo Cordova arrives at the stadium at 1523 GMT, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, who are asked to greet the public. The new secretaries of the economy, finance and public credit and tourism and other incoming officials say a word of greeting and indicate the new government's commitment to hard work and honesty.

At 1532 GMT, the flags of the Honduran Armed Forces and the Republic of Honduras are escorted into the stadium by cadets of the Gen Francisco Morazan Military Academy, the Air Force Academy and the National Public Security Academy, and pass in review before the dais at which Paz Garcia, Congress President Efrain Bu Giron, and President-elect Roberto Suazo Cordova are seated.

The announcer reports briefly that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is present, having entered the stadium unannounced because he did not arrive with the other chiefs of state as scheduled.

OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila is interviewed by newsman (Juan Bautista) at 1537 GMT. He comments briefly on the "extraordinary" nature of the occasion and its great significance for the American continent as an example of democracy. Asked about the loud applause with which the Salvadoran delegation was greeted, Orfila states that it is another demonstration of the human warmth of the Honduran people. Following the national anthem, played at 1545 GMT by the "band of the supreme powers," a minute of silence is observed for Honduran heroes who have died in the course of duty.

President Policarpo Paz Garcia then gives an 8-minute speech in which he greets the dignitaries in attendance, notes the importance of the occasion and wishes the new administration success. Before a Honduran flag placed in front of him by a cadet, President-elect Roberto Suazo Cordova is sworn in by Efrain Bu Giron, who then places the presidential sash on him.

President Suazo Cordova is embraced by former President Paz Garcia and then saluted by "representatives of all the battalions and special brigades of the national army."

At 1608 GMT, the congress president speaks. The first portion of his speech is largely unheard, apparently because of noise from a helicopter flying overhead. He notes that Honduras is now returning to constitutional life "in a promising revolution of work and of honesty in the management of public affairs." To Suazo Cordova, he says that "today there is happiness all over Honduras, a happiness that is translated into these people's resolute support for their government..." He assures Suazo Cordova that "the people support you unconditionally so that you may solve the dramatic problems that the Honduran nation is facing."

After Bu Giron ends his speech at 1615 GMT, Celeo Arias Moncada, (Arturo Rendon Pineda) and Col (Marcelino Ponce Martinez), the vice presidential designates, take their oaths of office, followed in turn by the members of the Supreme Court, by Col Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez as new chief of the armed forces, and by the comptroller general and deputy comptroller general.

At 1623 GMT, President Suazo Cordova begins his inaugural speech, which ends at 1651 GMT.

At 1653 GMT, President Suazo Cordova, Col Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces, and Col Hubert Bodden Caceres, troop commander, review the troops from a jeep, after which a fleet of air force planes overflies the stadium. This is followed by a te deum led by Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, which ends at 1710 GMT.

The te deum is followed by a parade in which the cadets of the three military academies pass in review before the presidential dais. In the course of the 25-minute parade, the announcer indicates in an aside that the army high command has appointed Col (Juan Ramon Pena Paz), former Army G-1, as chief of the presidential staff.

After tribute is rendered to the flag, the Honduran national anthem and the Central American anthem are played. President Suazo Cordova, General Paz Garcia and other Honduran officials leave the stadium at 1748 GMT. They are followed by the visiting chiefs of state and eventually by the members of the cabinet and the Supreme Court.

After announcing that the cabinet will be sworn in at 2200 GMT, the radio temporarily suspends its live coverage.

At 2241 GMT, Teguciagalpa Domestic Service in Spanish carries live coverage from the government house of a ceremony at which the new Honduran cabinet members will be sworn in. The secretaries of state are sworn in by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who asks them "to promise to be loyal to the republic and obey the laws and the constitution." Subsequently, the president congratulates his cabinet members, but reminds them that they will serve the people and that he has promised God and the fatherland that any official who does not fulfill his duties "will be fired."

Suazo Cordova then leaves the room, and the announcer notes that waiting to meet with him are Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Belizean Prime Minister George Price and Salvadoran junta leaders Napoleon Duarte and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

Duarte is briefly interviewed and, when asked if he believes Honduras will fall into communism, states: Not with a people like the Hondurans, never. Colombian President Turbay Ayala tells a reporter that Suazo's main concern is "to improve the conditions of his fellow countrymen."

The radio announcer reports that "the visiting presidents have presented or prepared the way to draft a document aimed at making some recommendations to try to find a political solution to the serious Salvadoran problem. So far, Panamanian President Aristides Royo told us that the problem is not only the concern of Salvadorans but of all Central Americans. Therefore, he said, all Central American governments and peoples are concerned and want to see how they can find a path to solve this problem." No further details of the "document" are given. Later, another announcer interviews Belizean Prime Minister George Price who greets Hondurans and tells them that this is happy moment for them.

The day's activities of the day continue with Suazo Cordova traveling to the airport to bid farewell to the Venezuelan president. There is no coverage of the departure. An announcer notes that Colombian President Turbay Ayala had left earlier.

During Suazo's absence, a reporter interviews Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. The newswoman notes that the Central American Democratic Community has stated that it will support member countries when they have a problem. She asks: Will this type of aid be converted into military aid at any time? Carazo Odio responds that the Costa Ricans cannot speak of military aid because they have no possibility of helping in this way. Costa Rica, he adds, has helped by resorting to the OAS and the UN. These forces are more convincing than weapons, he stresses.

At 0040 GMT, following his arrival fromthe airport, Suazo Cordova address a 7-minute message to the people from his residence. He says that he thanks God and all the men and women who went to the polls on 29 November that "the Liberal Party of Honduras could assume the presidency in a constitutional regime that will be for the benefit of all Hondurans." He issues a call to the Honduran people to give him their "decided support and encouragement in the face of this difficult economic situation with which we begin our government."

Suazo urges everybody to be understanding and tolerant because "we are willing to work with honesty and austerity in handling public funds so that the people's money can be used for the benefit of the Honduran people." He also issues a call for peace and brotherhood. He says that all Hondurans will march together with the National Army because the armed forces, interpreting the aspirations of Hondurans, through former President Div Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and the chiefs and officers of the armed forces, guaranteed the elections. He adds that he is sure that Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, new chief of the armed forces and his officers of the higher council of the armed forces will properly interpret the people's wishes for peace, harmony, brotherhood, respect for the law and the constitutional government of Honduras.

PRESIDENT SUAZO CORDOVA GIVES INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PA272100 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1623 GMT 27 Jan 82

Inaugural address by President Roberto Suazo Cordova at the Tiburcio Carias Andino National Stadium in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] Honorable representatives of the people, Your Excellency Div Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Your Excellencies chiefs of state, honorable diplomatic missions and members of international organizations and special guests, Reverend Archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Msgr Hector Enrique Santos and bishops of Honduras, honorable members of the Supreme Court of Justice, honorable members of the National Elections Tribunal, Messrs chiefs and members of the armed forces, Messrs members of the government cabinet, Honduran People:

In a world such as we live in today, a world of convulsions, disorders and conflicts, the inauguration of a government like ours constitutes for Honduras a window open to the light of hope to allay anguish and encourage the hopes for a better future in which the people will be, as they should, the main participants.

[applause] This is so because this government has its roots in the people's conscience and will. This gives all Honduras the obligation to correct the errors of the past in order to achieve a future of authentic human brotherhood. To proceed otherwise would be to disregard the philosophical warnings which tell us that those who don't learn from the lessons of history are condemned to relive them. [applause] People make history and people carry out the processes of substantial reform of anachronistic structures. One cannot go against the people or against history. [applause]

Political instability has been a painful constraint in the history of the country. This has prevented the Hondurans from forging a real conscience of nationality and from developing free institutions in the framework of a de jure system. The results of this circumstance of institutional tragedy have also been an obstacle to national development and have served as an excuse for useless fights and subjugating underdevelopment which have led us to the brink of agony.

An analysis of that traumatic situation shows that since 1821, passing through the phase when we became an independent state, there have been 385 armed domestic actions with bloodshed, including revolts, guerrilla fighting and coups d'etat. In that same period, there have been 126 changes of government, including orderly transitions and irregular changes, and there have been 16 constitutions, including the three federal constitutions and the one approved by the constituent assembly this year.

In the past years, our country has been ruled by de facto regimes, contrary to the demands of the citizens and the civic spirit of the Honduran people. Fortunately, it was understood at the time when it was most urgent that the movement for unpostponable corrections had arrived. The armed forces, jointly with the people, promoted an encouraging process of restoration of democracy through respect of the people's sovereignty as a basis of the government that we are inaugurating today. [applause]

We should be aware that my government cannot solve problems overnight. We are going to begin the solution of those problems. We are going to work hard. We are going to make sacrifices, because we should all contribute our share of sacrifice on behalf of the common good. Therefore, those who don't give their support due to selfishness, lack of understanding, indifference, passion or because they believe that the affairs of Honduras are the exclusive concern of government officials and workers, will be harming themselves and damaging the entire society. [applause]

Therefore, no one should stay behind or remain outside. Let us all march together. If each one wholeheartedly devotes himself to his work, we will negotiate the agitated waters in which we will have to swim. I urge you to do so from this moment. We should not forget that great victories have never been achieved without unity and perseverance. [applause]

The path to reach this moment when we are reestablishing republican institutions has been long and difficult. We have not wavered in the struggle because it has been the struggle of the majority for everyone's well-being. The people have not followed us. We have let ourselves be guided by the people, so that jointly we can reply to their mandate to try to find a better future brightened by the sun of freedom. [applause]

It is up to us now to preserve and improve the republic we inherited from the founders of the nation, to take care of and develop its institutions, because it will be worthy legacy for future generations. The people cannot turn away from their responsibility, and we as leaders must assume the duty of leading and guiding them toward their noble and legitimate aspirations.

In order to have the Honduras we all want, I assume as of this moment, the moral obligation to have a government of high ethical principles in its institutions, in which government officials will serve the people, instead of taking advantage of the state. [applause] I will have a government in which government officials who violate these principles will be punished with the full weight of the law, in a manner where there is no place for favoritism or doubt that the law has been enforced. [applause]

We are going to have a government of revolution, work and honesty. If we do not do it now, it will never be done. If we do not do it, no one will ever do it. [applause] Honesty and work in handling state affairs will be from now on invariable policies of conduct. But the policies of austerity and creative production should not only be expected from the government. All national sectors, without exemption, should participate in it. It has to be this way, because we must all contribute to building a society free of irritating privileges and try to progressively close the gap between an opulence that hurts and a poverty that is overwhelming.

We will work for a permanent peace based on justice. Only in this manner can we have peaceful coexistence which will allow us to promote development and to definitely overcome the state of backwardness of the country. To overcome this situation is an imperative duty which the people gave us overwhelmingly by the civic path of suffrage. [applause]

To build and establish the kind of peace that we desire and to prevent it from being darkened by anarchy, we will devote ourselves to the eradication of inequalities by strengthening a process of political, economic and social democratization.

The recently enacted constitution provides that the government will be founded on participatory democracy as the basis of national integration. We proclaim with profound conviction that we will devote ourselves to fulfilling this, because we realize that this stipulation should be brought about in a system of real democracy in which the people will make decisions with daily dynamism.

Internally, peace based on justice and democracy based on cooperative and united participation constitute irreversible obligations to the government whose leadership I assume today. At the present juncture in the history of this region of the world, it is these two objectives that maintain the growing international expectation of a different Honduras that we propose to bring about; a Honduras without scandals and without [word indistinct] that, instead of being a source of shame, will dignify and strengthen us within a new spirit of work and morality. We have to shape and consolidate political, economic and social democracy by means of domestic actions that are free of partisan questions or intentions of dominance.

Defense of the dignity of man is linked to this integral democracy of social content, because the promotion and protection of human rights and of economic, social and cultural rights, a cause with which we fully identify, is a duty of conscience for the public worker, because it is born naturally and because it is Christian in nature.

Your Excellencies chiefs of state, honorable diplomatic representatives, members of international organizations and special guests, your presence honors and encourages us. You are witnesses to this solemn act of democratic devotion and of a first step toward progress which aspires to be expanded by means of an exalted spirit of universal understanding. We ask you to also be the respectful messengers that take to your countries, to your peoples, governments and institutions, the testimony that the Honduras that today emerges with difficulties, but with optimism, will always be ready to wage a tireless battle for brotherhood among men, cooperation among nations and human dignity.

Central America should be an area of peaceful coexistence in which the people and leaders can promote and maintain an understanding through constructive dialog. Central America should also be a zone of peace, not tormented by the military action of opposing sectors.

Honduras does not want to become an arbiter of regional expectations, problems and aspirations. This is not its role. But it strongly hopes, in accordance with the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, to be a factor of equilibrium and concord in the search for a common destiny. Under these conditions, we will respect others as firmly as we will defend and demand respect for our democratic way of living and government. [applause]

Honduras greets the world by establishing a government which has emerged by the sovereign will of the people in free and honest elections. We are of the opinion that the democratic system of consulting the people is the intelligent alternative for strengthening Western civilization.

Developed countries should realize the need for a new system of cooperation in the international economic field. In our opinion, cooperation should not be interpreted as a means to obtain advantages and to impose conditions. We believe it can be an instrument of protection of representative institutions to try to meet the urgent collective demands in this era of imbalances, derangements and conflicts [words indistinct]. We say this less than two decades before the beginning of the new century, because it seems the natural and Christian duty to wage a war against hunger has been inverted in favor of a war of hunger. [applause]

The government which today assumes responsibility for public affairs will need the support and cooperation of the international community, because at this time, interdependent aid and solidarity are factors supporting peace, progress and strengthened democracy in Honduras.

Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, on behalf of the Honduran people, I wish to express recognition of your conduct and that of the armed forces in maing possible this event, which favors the interests of the fatherland and the ideals of the republic through free and honest elections which became one of the cleanest pages of our history. [applause]

The armed forces, as part of our society, should reject the attractions of a dictatorship and instead promote and defend the democratic ideals of the people. [applause]

Honduran people, rest assured that we will not take any detours from the outlined path. We will march along this path with humility and patriotism. We will march along this difficult but honorable path, guided by God, who can achieve everything with his infinite benevolence. We will act from the presidency inspired by the sermons of the redeemer, who harmoniously spoke to mankind with love for all and hatred for no one. Thank you. [applause]

GUATEMALA'S LUCAS ABSENT FROM INAUGURATION

PA271327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (AFP) -- With the exception of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and the Nicaraguan delegates, most of the delegations invited to the ceremony to transfer power in Honduras -- to be held at the national stadium at 0800 on Wednesday -- are already in Tegucigalpa. The Venezuelan chief of state announced that he will be arriving shortly before the opening of the ceremonies in which Roberto Suazo Cordova will assume the presidency.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia confirmed today that he will not attend the ceremony. The reason for his last-minute decision was not disclosed. Lucas will be represented by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Farael Castillo Valdez.

Local political circles have interpreted Lucas' decision as "a step to boycott" the mini-summit of Central American heads of state which the Costa Rican president had been promoting for some time and had been scheduled to take place on this occasion. Delegations from Brazil, Mexico, Canada, France, Lebanon, Spain, Argentina, Japan, Austria, Chile, Israel, Egypt, Portugal, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines and Romania are already in Tegucigalpa.

ORTEGA HEADS NICARAGUAN INAUGURAL DELEGATION

PA271438 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1355 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Sandinist government junta, will leave today, Wednesday, for Honduras to attend the inauguration of Roberto Suazo Cordova, the new Honduran president.

The report was confirmed by "The Voice of Nicaragua," official station of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which said that the delegation is also composed of the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto; Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the state security corps, and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras. Jose Leon Talavera, member of the FSLN's office of international relations and former Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, was also included in the delegation.

It had been initially reported that the special Nicaraguan delegation would be headed by Foreign Minister d'Escoto. However, the Sandinist delegation became a topflight representation at the last minute.

Calls for 'Rapprochement'

PA271503 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1428 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, stated today that his trip to Tegucigalpa is "one more piece of evidence of the rapprochement that Nicaragua wants with Honduras." Commander Ortega made this statement just before departing for Honduras. Commander Ortega heads the special Nicaraguan delegation that will be present for the inauguration of Honduran President-elect Roberto Suazo Cordoba, of the Liberal Party. The Nicaraguan retinue left from Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino airport at 0715 (1315 GMT) aboard the presidential plane, the "19th of July."

Commander Ortega said that his trip shows the good will of the Nicaraguan Government to reach an agreement with Honduras and to find "definite solutions" to the problems in the border area between the two countries, problems that have resulted in many deaths.

Nicaragua, the commander noted, is persisting in its efforts to strengthen its relations with Honduras and the arrival of a new president in that country as opened up a good opportunity. The Sandinist leader also noted that since Latin American chiefs of state will be present in Honduras for the inauguration, there will be an opportunity to exchange points of view on the difficult Central American situation.

The Nicaraguan delegation includes, in addition to Commander Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, state security Chief Commander Lenin Cerna, Ambassador Guillermo Suarez and Jose Leon Talavera, from the international relations department of the Sandinist Front.

PANAMA'S ROYO TO PROPOSE PACIFICATION PLAN

PA271830 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1729 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Getting ahead of the other news media of the republic, we have just been informed that at a meeting to be held by the American chiefs of state in Tegucigalpa for this important event -- the inauguration of the new president of Honduras -- Panamanian President Aristede Royo will propose a pacification plan for the Republic of El Salvador.

This report has been issued by the news department of Radio America. Journalist (Manuel Torres) has just told us that this report is unconfirmed but was obtained directly from the Panamanian delegation.

CONSERVATIVES BOYCOTT SUAZO'S INAUGURATION

PA271311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0329 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Conservative National Party of Honduras (PNH) announced here tonight that its deputies will not attend the ceremony in which liberal Roberto Suazo Cordova will assume office as constitutional president tomorrow. In a communique delivered to ACAN-EFE, the PNH's Central Committee says that "we will not endorse the assumption of power by the Liberal Party with our deputies' presence because it originated in fraudulent elections."

The PNH leaders disclaim any responsibility for the future government which, in their opinion, is completely "partisan." They add that they will hold an event in honor of Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, their top leader and former presidential candidate.

INTERVIEW WITH NEW ECONOMY MINISTER ALFARO

PA271924 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Jan 82

[(Jose Emilio Soriano) interview with new Economy and Commerce Minister Gustavo Alfaro on 27 January; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What was your first impression on learning of your appointment as economy minister?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the appointment is an honor, not only because of the position in itself, but because of the opportunity I am offered to contribute within my capabilities to the fatherland's progress at an extremely difficult moment. It is a great challenge which we accept with patriotism. We believe Honduras needs the contribution of every Honduran at this moment, and it is necessary for all of us to offer our share of work, productive effort and perhaps sacrifice.

We realize that the economy and commerce ministry plays a most important role in the government. We are aware that the nation must be economically organized under an immediate plan of action in order to help regain the trust of national and international investors -- without disregarding, of course, the legitimate rights of the consumer.

[Question] Thre is no doubt that your appointment to that ministry implies an important change in the direction of the harshly criticized economic policy of the country. What possible action will you take?

[Answer] We believe the most important thing right now is our desire to contribute effectively to the nation's best interests. Once we assume our new position, we shall start establishing the basis for the new policy of the government headed by Dr Suazo Cordova. Honduras is going through one of its most difficult moments. It is necessary to count on the effort of everyone, because to the extent the productive sector is strengthened and to the extent Honduras improves its image with international financial organizations, we will increase the possibilities of obtaining greater resources so that the country may provide the welfare required by the majority of the Honduran community.

[Question] What in general can our listeners be told about the new government's foreign trade policy in the Central American area?

[Answer] We can say that one of our priority tasks will be to see to it that Honduras is able to export and to expand its markets. It is most important for us to sell our products so that the benefits obtained help provide the funds to pay Honduran workers -- quite a different thing than the Honduran people having to help pay the wages of workers in the other countries from which we must import.

Basically, in the critical balance of payments situation we face, it is necessary to strengthen the productive apparatus so that we can actually produce to export. This will have to be one of the highest priority issues, and the private sector will play an important role by not only improving its production, but also by improving the quality of output to make it competitive in the international market. Thus, we must start thinking about new markets not only in Central America but in other areas outside the region and we must increase our efforts to promote greater export awareness.

NICARAGUA

BANK PROHIBITS TRANSACTIONS WITH CUBAN PESOS

PA272003 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The deputy manager of the Foreign Exchange Control office of the Central Bank recently issued the communique published below, which strictly prohibits any transactions with Cuban pesos, as if this currency were infested with a contagious disease. Apparently, this decision was made because Cuba considers the possession of this currency outside its territory illegal. They prefer "U.S. greenbacks."

Nicaraguan Central Bank.
Note to authorized money exchangers.

For your information, according to legal provisions of the National Bank of Cuba, both the export and import of Cuban pesos is strictly prohibited. Consequently, the Cuban monetary authorities consider possession of this currency outside Cuba to be illegal.

[Signed] Deputy Manager's Office, Foreign Exchange Control, Managua; [Dated] 11 December 1981.

FRG'S SPD DELEGATION CLARIFIES LA PRENSA STORY

PA271831 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Leaders of the German Social Democratic Party, SPD, visiting our country, have been forced to speak out because of another attempt to manipulate the news by the newspaper LA PRENSA. This time the manipulation had to do with the nature of the German delegation visiting Nicaragua.

In a communique issued yesterday, (Hals Everthardingels), SPD international secretary; and (Klaus Lindenberg), personal adviser of Willy Brandt, said they are in our country representing the German SPD and corrected the report issued yesterday by LA PRENSA under the headline: "Solialist International Has Met With COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and Coordinating Board."

Here is a text of the SPD communique: Considering that the newspaper LA PRENSA published in its Tuesday, 26 January 1982 edition, an article under the headline: "Socialist International Has Met With COSEP and Coordinating Board," we find ourselves forced to correct and to complete the information in that article.

1. We have been interested in the political position of the organized private sector and the political parties that form part of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board. The Sandinist Front invited us to establish contact to talk with leaders of COSEP and the Coordinating Board. That is, the political motivation and initiative that we should talk with these organizations came from the Sandinist National Liberation Front. We accepted the invitation with pleasure.

2. We fully respected the personal opinions stated by some leaders of COSEP and the Coordinating Board as published in the article on the alleged intentions of our visit to Nicaragua.

In this regard, we want to note that our visit was directed by the Executive Committee of the German SPD. Therefore, we are not a delegation of the Socialist International as the headline and the text of the article say.

3. It is suitable to note that our work program in Managua includes a news conference at which the news media will be duly informed about our meetings with state insitutions and political sectors of Nicaragua.

[Signed] (Hals Everhardlinger), SPD international secretary; (Kalus Lindenberg), personal adviser of Willy Brandt.

GUATEMALAN JOURNALISTS CREATE 'DEMOCRATIC' UNION

PA270018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Marco Antonio Calvo Munoz Association of Democratic Newsmen of Guatemala [APDG] was officially created here today at a ceremony held at the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua. The board of directors of the APDG is made of (Elias Barahona), (Byron Barrera Ortiz), (Eliseo Alborez) and (Mario Carpio Nichol). The APDG's permanent representatives in Nicaragua will be (Fernando Noriega Aguilar), (Marco Tulio Barpios) and (Violeta de Cartos), who were sworn in as new members of the organization.

The APDG has been created within the framework of the struggle for the liberation of Guatemala. All other efforts had been exhausted before adopting this urgent measure. The Guatemalan military dictatorship has spared no efforts to destroy information media and newsmen who sided with the interests of the country's masses.

In his speech Companero (Byron Barrera) said: [Begin (Barrera) recording] Journalism in Guatemala is experiencing one of its most difficult moments. There is an undeclared censorship and self-censorship as a result of government terrorism and the unconditional servility of one sector of the press. There is total censorship. Revolutionary, democratic and progressive newsmen face constant pressure, repression, unemployment and death. Kidnapping and murder are the favorite methods used by the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime against newsmen who do not bow to his orders. The regime does this with the criminal complicity of some owners of the press.

Freedom of expression and of thought, as well as free access to sources of information do not exist in Guatemala. The government controls all communications media. Their editorial and information policy is not formulated by the media themselves but dictated by the army high command. In Guatemala the army decides what is to be said, published, or not published. The army decides which newsmen may live and which should die.[end recording]

PPSC ORDERS GENERAL NATIONWIDE REORGANIZATION

PA271808 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC] has ordered its rank and file and cadres to carry out a nationwide general reorganization. The announcement was made yesterday by PPSC Secretary General Cesar Delgadillo through a communique that notes that as of today, all the PPSC executive centers in all the departments are being reorganized.

The PPSC is a member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. With the slogan: For Christianity with the revolution, the PPSC plans to hold assemblies in all the departments to elect new PPSC authorities. Once this has been accomplished, a date will be set to elect the PPSC national executives.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGE

PA280527 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Cuba has denied "with indignation" that it is involved in drug trafficking or that it is using drug trafficking networks to send weapons to guerrilla movements operating in Bolivia and Colombia, as the U.S. Government claimed yesterday. A communique issued by the Cuban Foreign Ministry tonight characterizes as "a lie and a true infamy" the (?statement) by the U.S. State Department that "Cuba facilitates [words indistinct] drug trafficking networks (?by allowing) mother ships carrying marijuana to seek refuge in Cuban waters (?while they wait) for the arrival of transport launches from the Bahamas and Florida."

May Stop Cooperating

PA281055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0953 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Havana, 28 Jan (EFE) -- Cuba also categorically denied another accusation from the U.S. State Department in the same note to the effect that "Jaime Guillot Lara has gone to Cuba twice since October 1981 and on his second trip received $700,000 from the Cuban Government to buy arms for the Colombian 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrillas."

The communique termed the accusation an absolute lie and said that "this individual has not been to Cuba and has not received a single dollar from Cuba for any reason whatsoever." "We have said that Cuba has never delivered or sent arms to the Colombian guerrillas and we categorically repeat it," the Foreign Ministry said.

It stated that if there is drug traffic to the United States, "this is due to the growing corruption of U.S. society" and added that "the U.S. Senate itself clearly esatablished the relationship between the CIA and the mafia" with regard to narcotics. "If there is traffic in drugs, it is because in countries like Colombia the growing, production and international distribution of narcotics produces thousands of millions of dollars every year of which a large portion goes into the pockets of civilian and military authorities," the Cuban Foreign Ministry says in its communique.

The communique asserts that "no country in Latin America has fought harder than Cuba to prevent drug traffic to the United States. Proof of this is that many U.S. and Latin American drug traffickers have been in Cuban prisons." Referring indirectly to the recent release of four U.S. prisoners, the Foreign Ministry indicated that "those who did not complete their sentences or are not in prison were released because Cuba gave in to the humanitarian efforts of U.S. and Latin American personalities."

Finally the communique warns that "if the U.S. Government insists on making this type of accusation or on similar hostile acts against our country, Cuba will be forced to stop cooperating with the United States in the struggle against drug trafficking."

REAGAN ADDRESS STRESSES U.S. POLICY OF STRENGTH

FL271615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In a report to the U.S. Congress, President Ronald Reagan has said that his government will continue to follow a policy of strength in foreign relations. Referring to the negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe, he said it was necessary to broach that question from a position of strength. The U.S. President persisted in his premise of strengthening the actions of transnational companies without taking into account the demands of the Third World countries for a new world economic order.

In another part of his speech Reagan accused Cuba and Libya of what he called the export of subversion in the Caribbean and other parts of the world. He also advocated the so-called mini-Marshall Plan, but he did not bring up any elements to put it into practice.

U.S. SAID URGING BOYCOTT OF WFTU CONGRESS

FL272007 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Interview with Jesus Escandel, national committee executive secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the organizing committee for the 10th WFTU congress -- recorded]

[Text] [Escandel] We are in the final phase of preparations for the 10th congress of the WFTU. All the prerequisite steps have been taken to insure the successful development of this congress which, as is well known, will take place 10-15 February at the palace of conventions in Havana.

All the members of the Cuban trade union movement have the responsibility -- since we have had the honor to host this great event -- to ensure its success, and we can assure you that we will prove to be worthy hosts to this group of trade union leaders that will be arriving in our country in the next few days to take part in this big event of the international trade union movement.

[Question] Comrade Escandel, we understand that Yankee imperialists are at this time trying to boycott the congress of the WFTU.

[Answer] Yes, we know that Yankee imperialists and their lackeys are using divisionist elements that operate within the rank and file of some trade unions to pressure delegates to boycott the congress in Havana. However, the workers of the world are responding with resolve in support of this congress which without doubt will be the largest to be celebrated since the founding of the WFTU in 1945.

FURTHER ON RODRIGUEZ SPEECH TO CEMA MEETING

FL271300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, made the opening speech at the 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission on Cooperation in Planning which is being held in the Palace of conventions through Friday. Rodriguez expressed the great satisfaction felt by the Cuban people over the attendance of the representatives of the CEMA countries. He said he was certain that Cuba, marching along the road of planning, will achieve new successes in the construction of socialism.

After criticizing Washington's plans to revive the cold war period, Carlos Rafael mentioned the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign of the U.S. Government, which is making threats against Cuba. For this reason the Cuban people have concentrated their efforts in production and defense with the organization of the territorial militias. He said Cuba is prepared to defend its sovereignty by all means and is struggling also to guarantee world peace. It is not opposed to negotiated solutions, as long as the participation of the people is guaranteed and their [word indistinct] aspirations are taken into account.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH GRENADA DELEGATION

FL271320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the delegation of the Grenada Government headed by Kendrick Radix, member of the Political Bureau and minister of justice, industrial development and fisheries. The meeting was held in a friendly and fraternal climate corresponding to the close relations existing between the two governments. During the meeting they discussed topics of mutual interest regarding bilateral cooperation and other topics related to the present international situation.

HART RECEIVES SPANISH CULTURAL DELEGATION

FL271410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party's Politburo and minister of culture, has held a meeting at the Culture Ministry in Havana with a Spanish delegation headed by (Armando Gonzalez de Mesas), director general of cultural relations of the Spanish Foreign Ministry. During the talks they discussed the negotiations on the signing of the first cultural and educational agreement between Cuba and Spain. Hart emphasized the importance of these contacts with Spain and said that the (?rapprochment) between the two countries will be a valuable contribution to the enrichment of Cuba's history. (Gonzalez de Mesas) expressed satisfaction over being in Havana and stressed that for all Spaniards Cuba is dear. Therefore this visit will be another step in the rapprochment of the two countries.

At the meeting they discussed the prospects of turning Old Havana, one of the oldest centers of Spanish America, into a cultural patrimony of humankind in cooperation with UNESCO. They referred to the creation of bilateral commissions soon for the purpose of celebrating the 500th anniversary of the discovery of Cuba in 1992.

RISQUET-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TANZANIA

FL271530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A high-ranking Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, has arrived in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The delegation was received at the airport by Rashid Kawawa, president of the party affairs committee and minister of government, Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, and (Somo Majunga), representing the Defense Ministry. Cuban Ambassador Oscar Fernandez Padilla was also present at the airport.

Received in Mozambique

FL270136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, has received Jorge Risquet, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and Secretariat. During the meeting in Maputo the two sides discussed the present tense situation in southern Africa and the Caribbean. They agreed that the solid relations of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Mozambique and the Communist Party of Cuba and the FRELIMO party are based on a common ideology and political policy.

During a banquet in honor of the delegation he heads, Risquet stated yesterday that the two countries have been the targets of imperialist attacks aimed at impeding socialist building, but that the Cuban and Mozambican peoples have decided their destiny and have faced up to all attempts to check their advance.

MONTANE RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL IN HAVANA

FL191729 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee general department of foreign relations, has received Nikolay Vladimirovich (?Mostovets); an official of the CPSU Central Committee, at PCC headquarters. Vladimirovich [as heard] is visiting our country as part of the exchange program between the PCC and the CPSU. Montane and Vladimirovich discussed the international situation and Comrade Vladimirovich's activities during his stay in Cuba. Also present at the meeting were Vladimir Goncharenko, minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in Cuba, and Cuban officials.